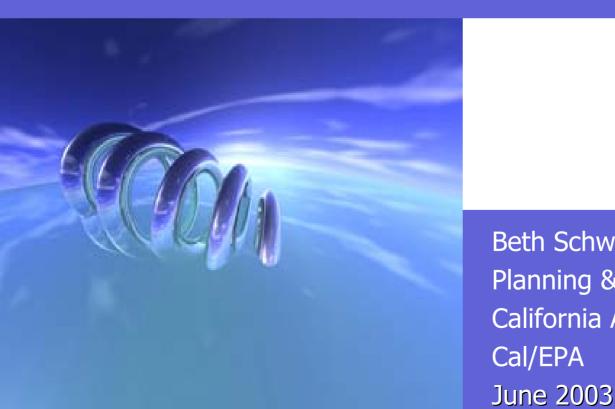
Community Health Air Pollution Information System (CHAPIS): Web-Based Mapping Tool



Beth Schwehr
Planning & Technical Support Division
California Air Resources Board
Cal/EPA

CHAPIS: Community Health Air Pollution Information System

-- Web-Mapping Tool - Prototype June 2003 --

- Provide Interactive Maps of Air Pollution Emission Sources
- Include Stationary, Mobile, & Areawide Emissions
- Provide Maps or Tabular Information
- Collaboration with CAPCOA and Districts

Populating Facility Data in Stages for Quality

Initial pollutants and facilities

- Criteria Pollutants for 10 ton/year facilities
- Toxics for Refineries, Power Plants
- HRA facilities Metal fabrication, Chemical, Aerospace

On-going future additions

- Coordination with CAPCOA
- Other HRA, Gas stations, Platers, Dry Cleaners

Initial public data release ~summer 2003



Air Resources Board

CHAPIS HOUR

Health Air Pollution Information System



More about CHAPIS

Last Updated December 19, 2002

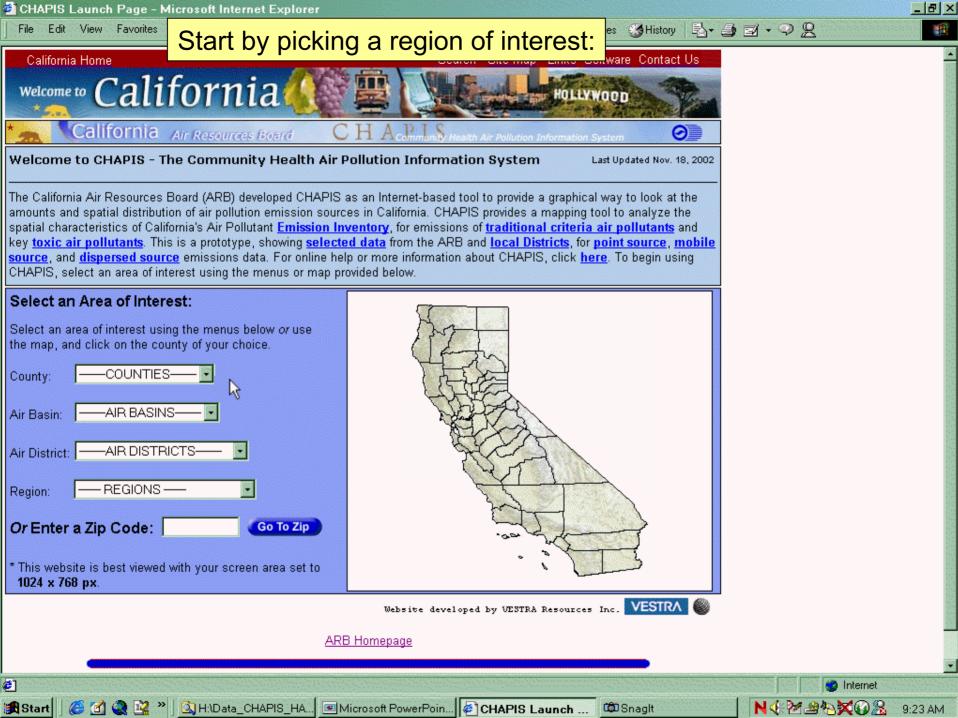
What are the Sources and Types of Air Pollution?

Cars and trucks (on-road mobile) are the largest sources of air pollution in California. Other sources of air pollution include trains, planes, and lawn and garden equipment (other mobile sources), refineries and power plants (stationary sources or facilities), as well as a miscellaneous category of emission sources that include consumer products like hairspray, and solvent use, such as painting (area-wide). Air pollution includes traditional smog-forming pollutants (criteria pollutants), as well as toxic air pollutants. The ARB receives information on criteria pollutants every year as part of the emission inventory, and information on toxic pollutants every four years as part of the air toxics "Hot Spots" program. One of the reasons to develop CHAPIS was the need to have more up-to-date information on toxic air pollutants than is sometimes collected through the "Hot Spots" program. To learn more about where the information comes from, click here.

What does it all mean?

Emissions from mobile sources (on-road and off-road sources) dominate the regional health impacts of air pollution, and contribute the most to the total amount of air pollution. An individual facility's contributions are usually much lower than the pollution from mobile sources. The amount of emissions is only one component affecting health; it is the exposure to those emissions that determines health effects. Exposure is the amount of pollution that someone actually breathes, rather than the total that is released from any one source. Exposure is determined by how far away the source is, the person's activity, what the toxicity of the pollutant is, and how it is released into the air and dispersed by the wind. The Air Resources Board works together with the 35 local air districts to keep track of all the various sources of air pollution in California. This initial prototype of CHAPIS contains a subset of facilities that include larger and higher priority facilities. This is an ongoing process where we will periodically make improvements and additions to the data. For a status of what is included to date, click here.

BEGIN MAP SEARCH NOW

















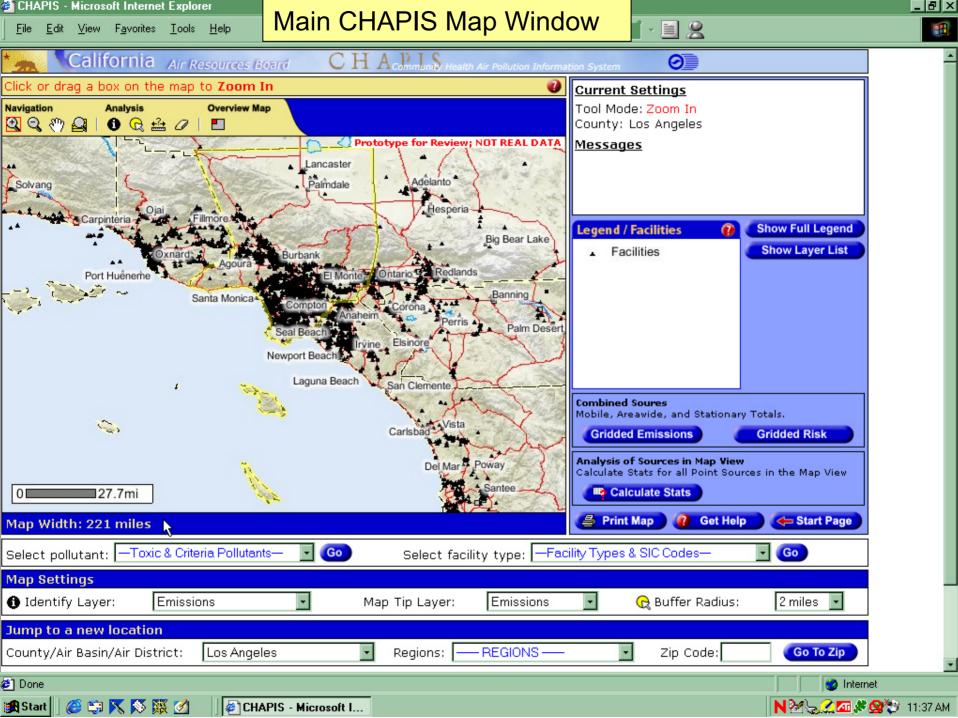


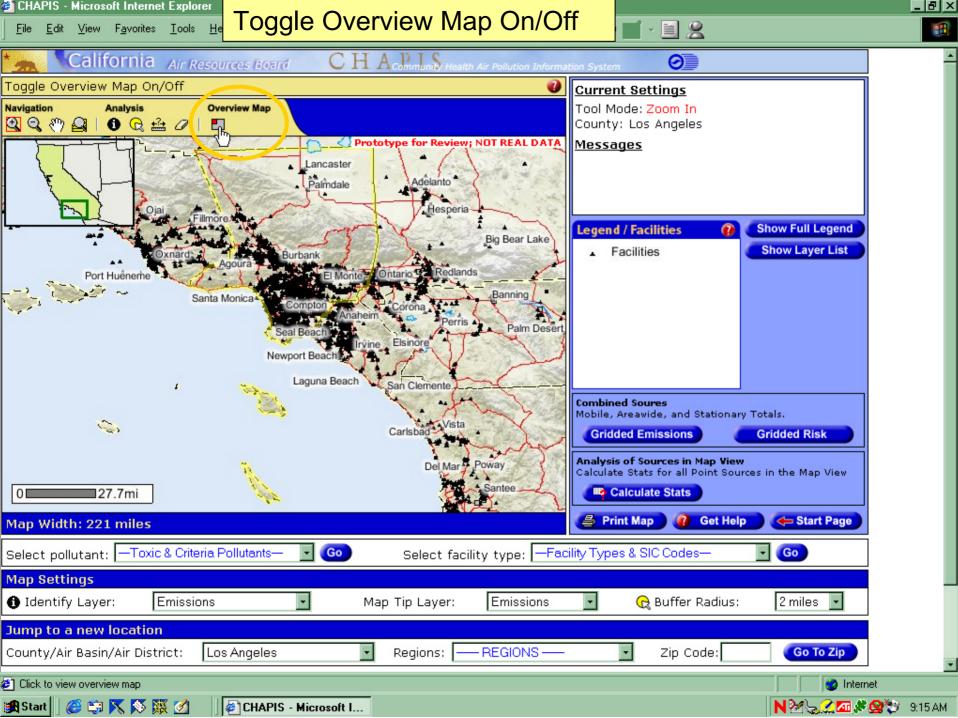


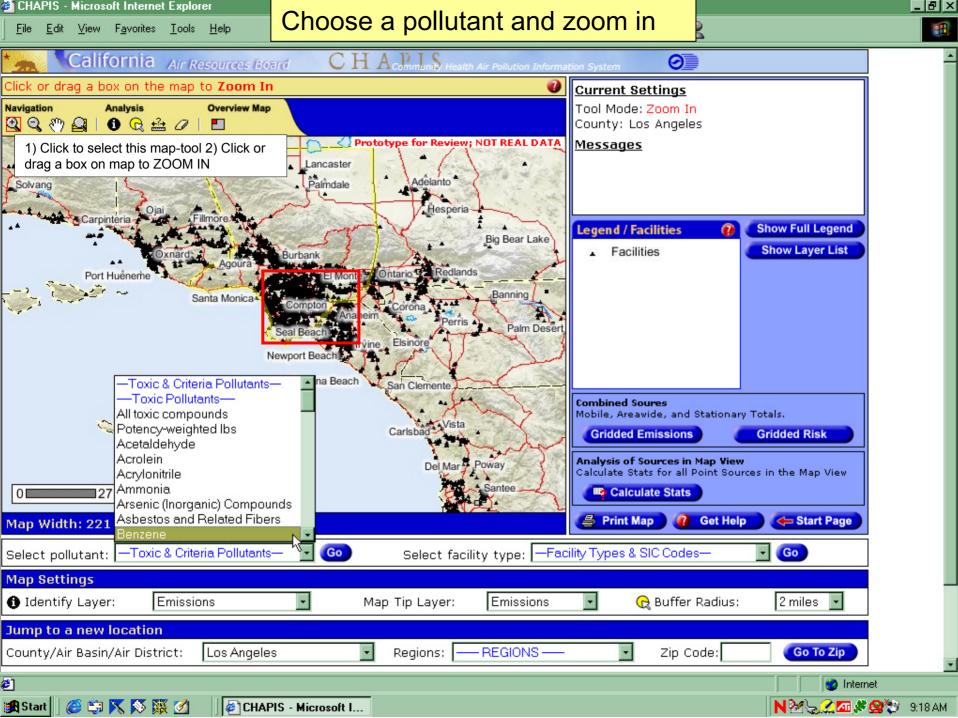


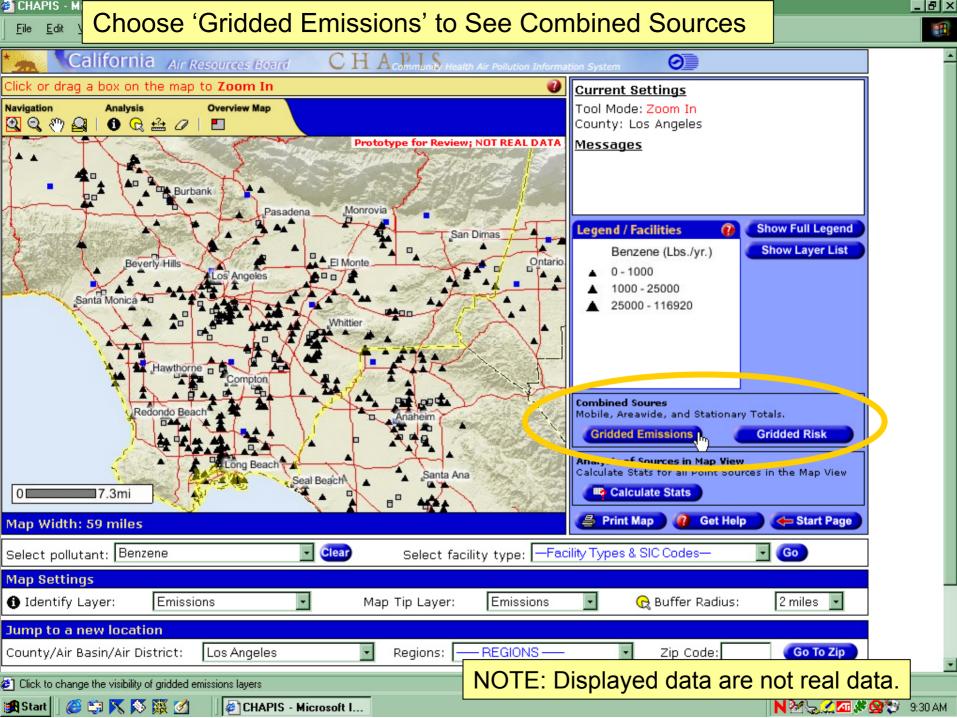


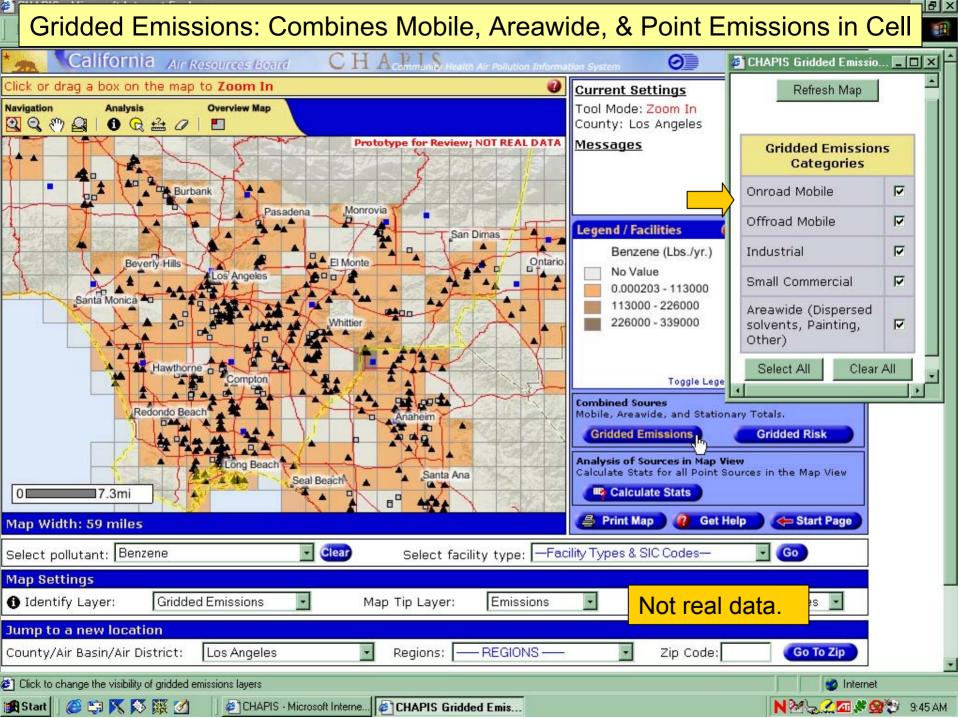
_ B ×

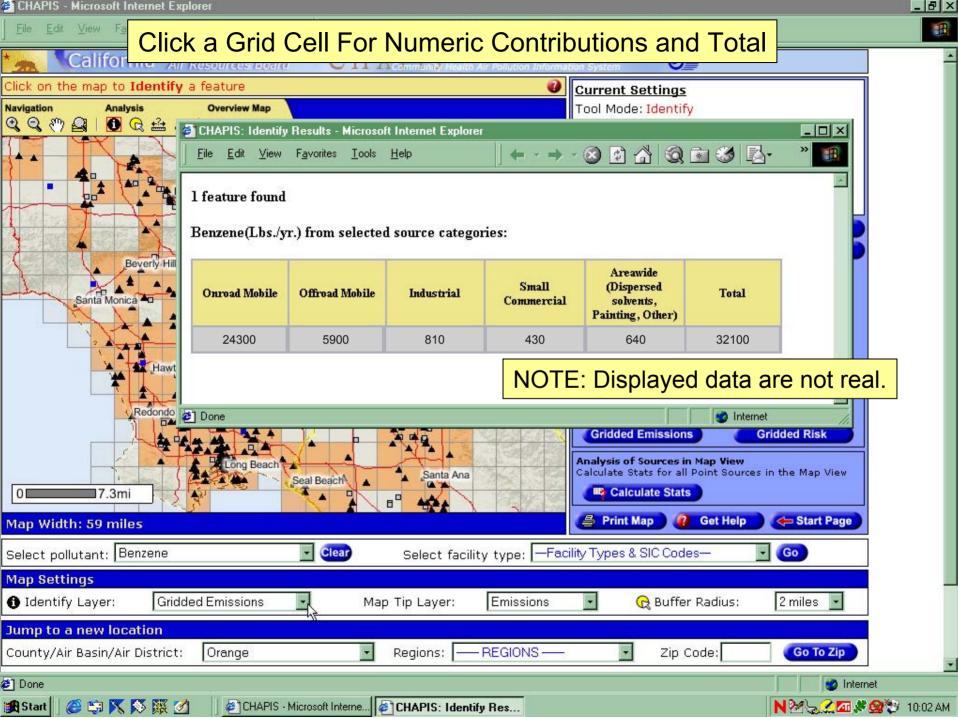




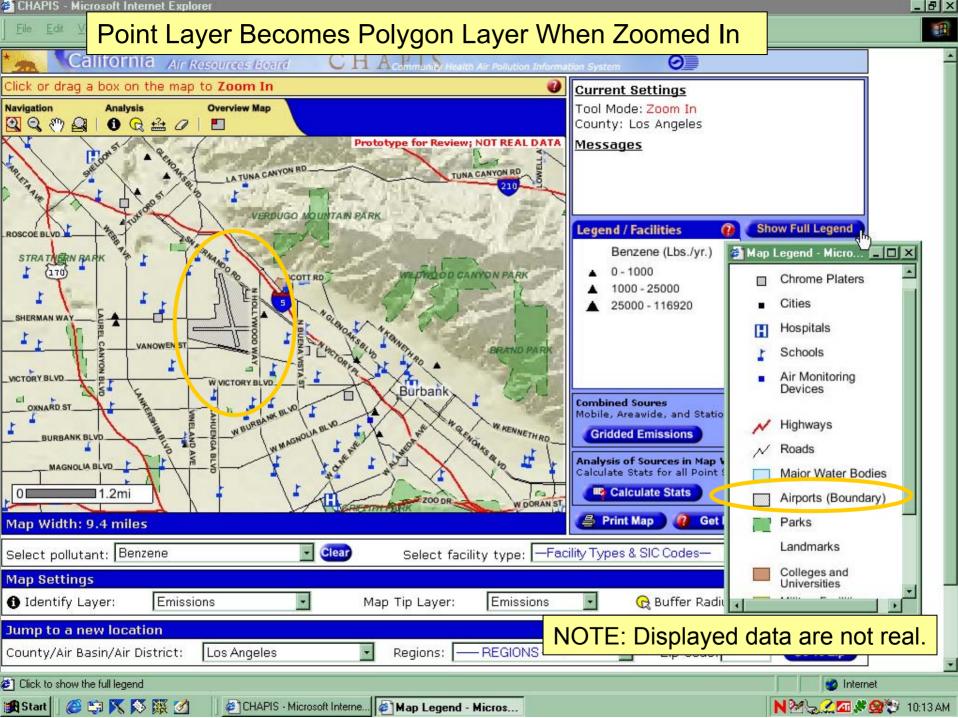


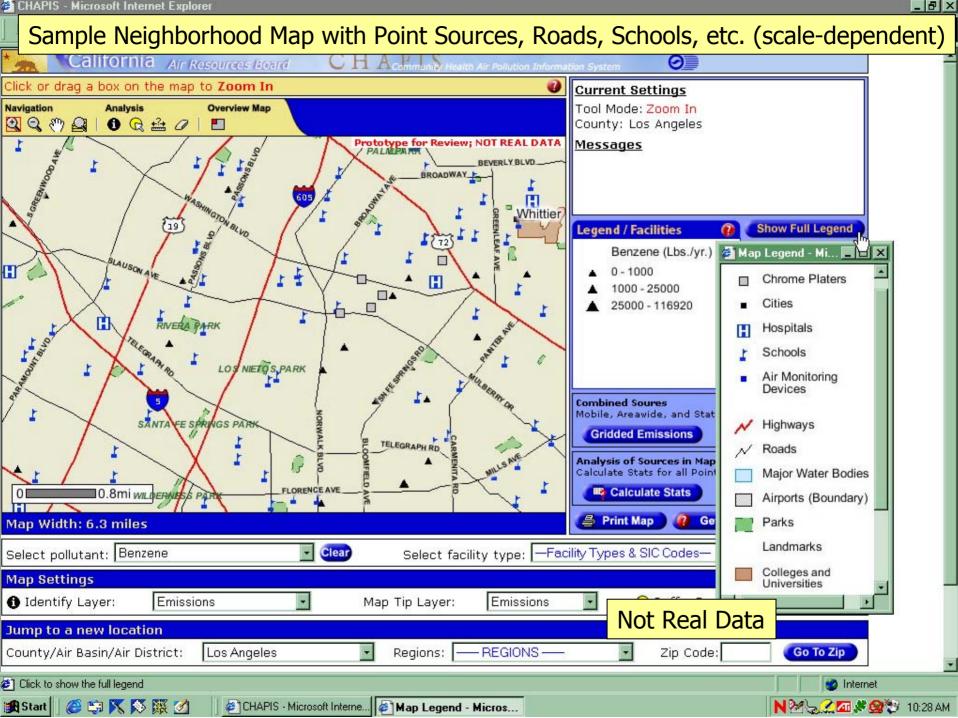




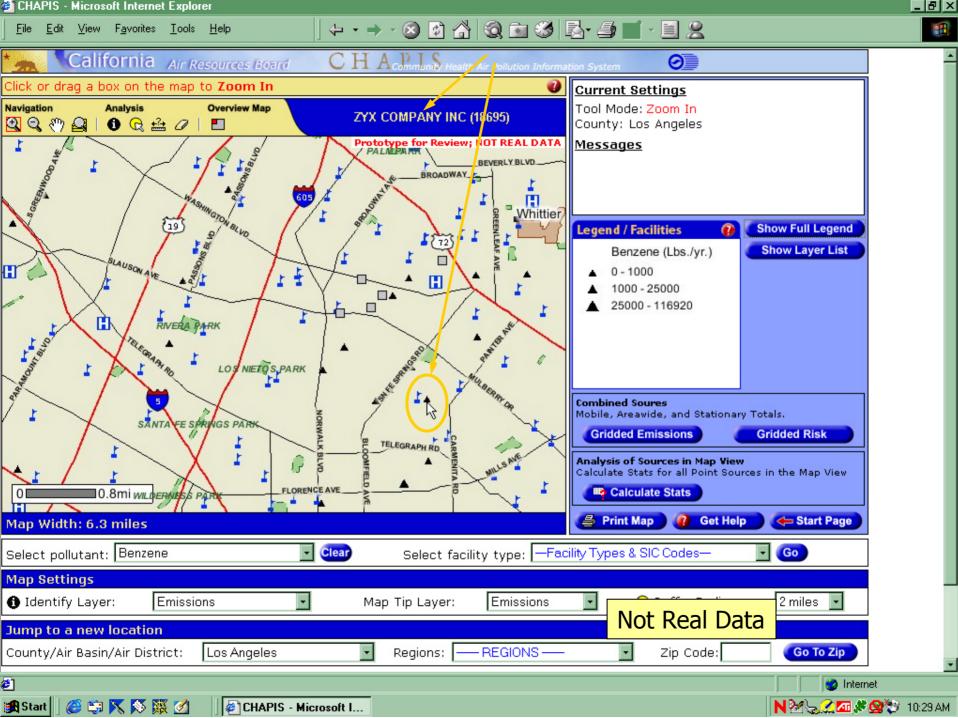


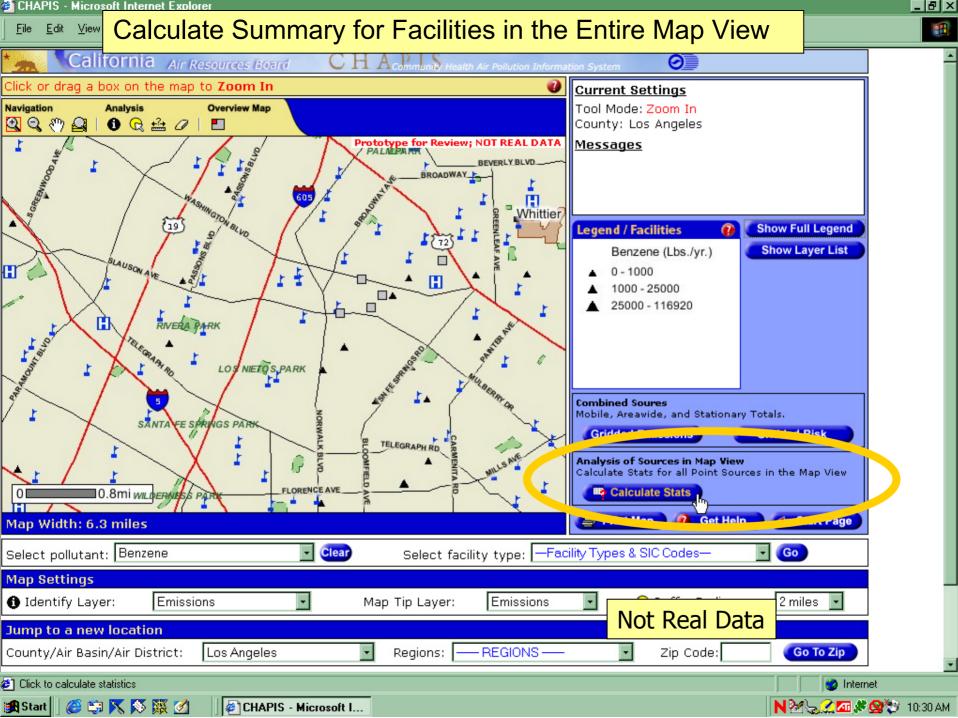


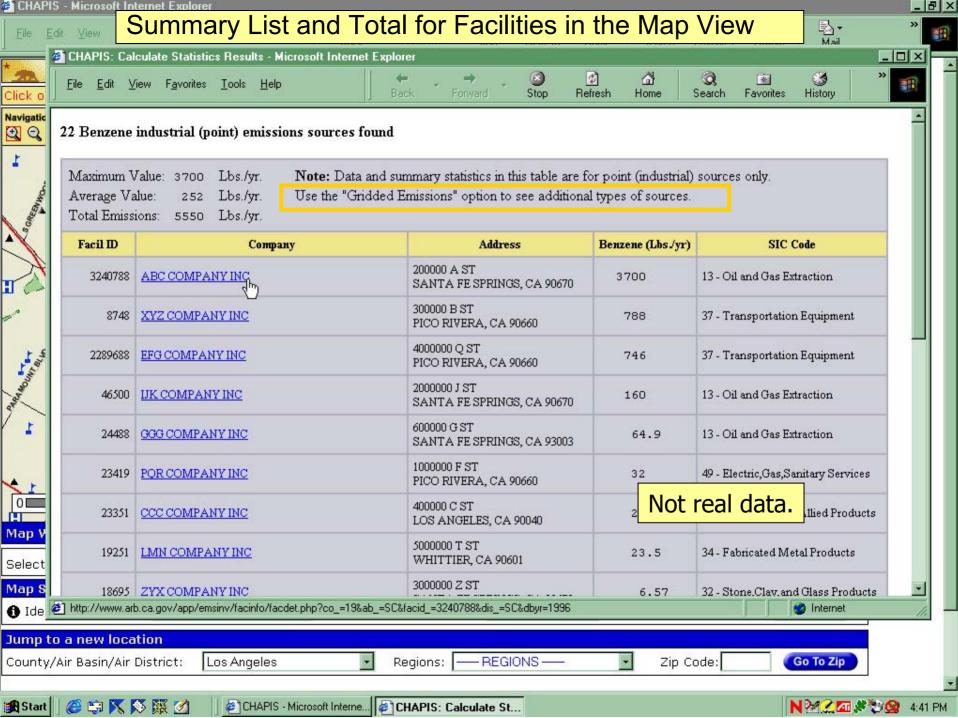


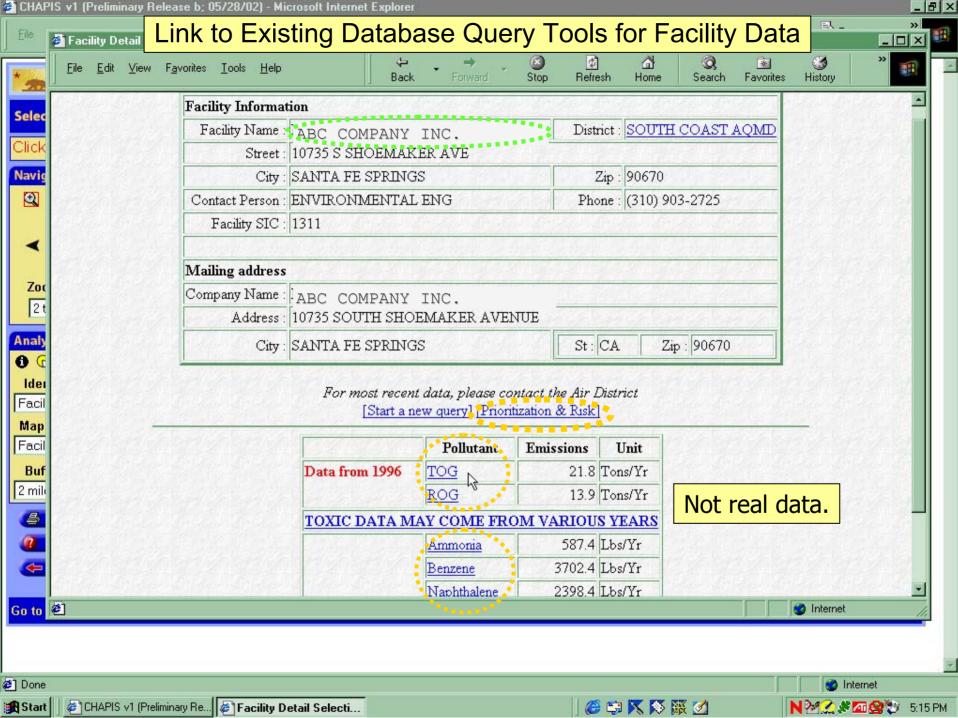


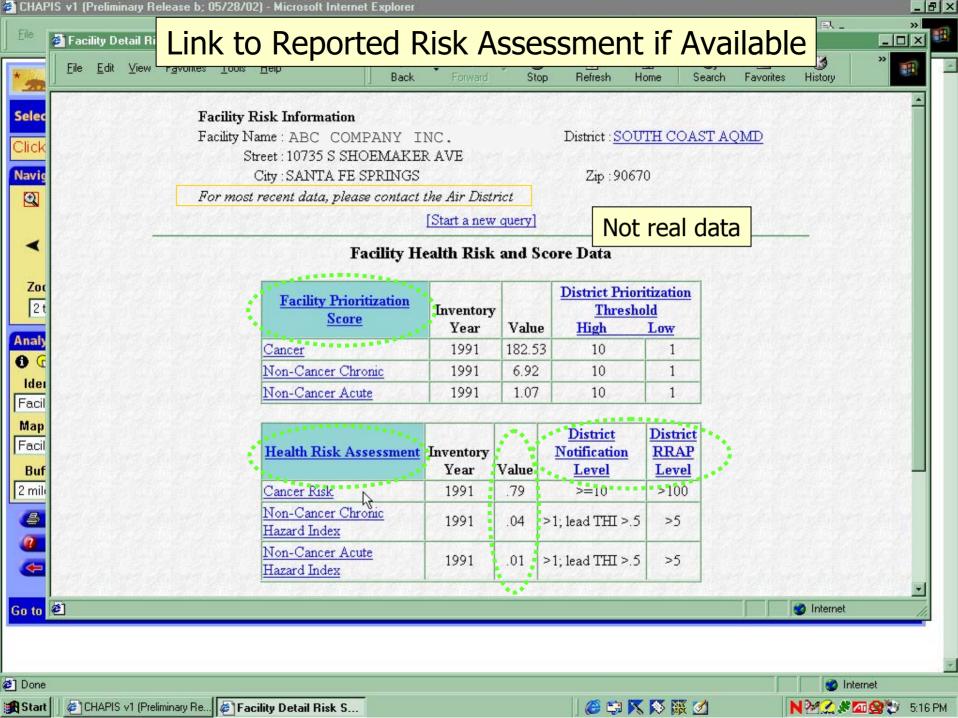


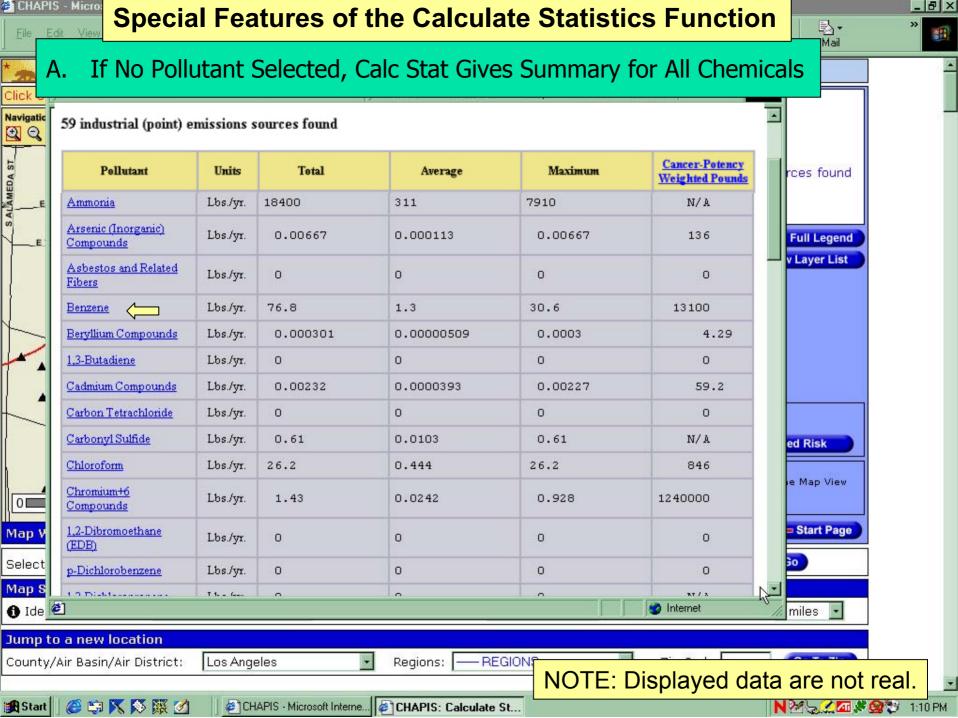


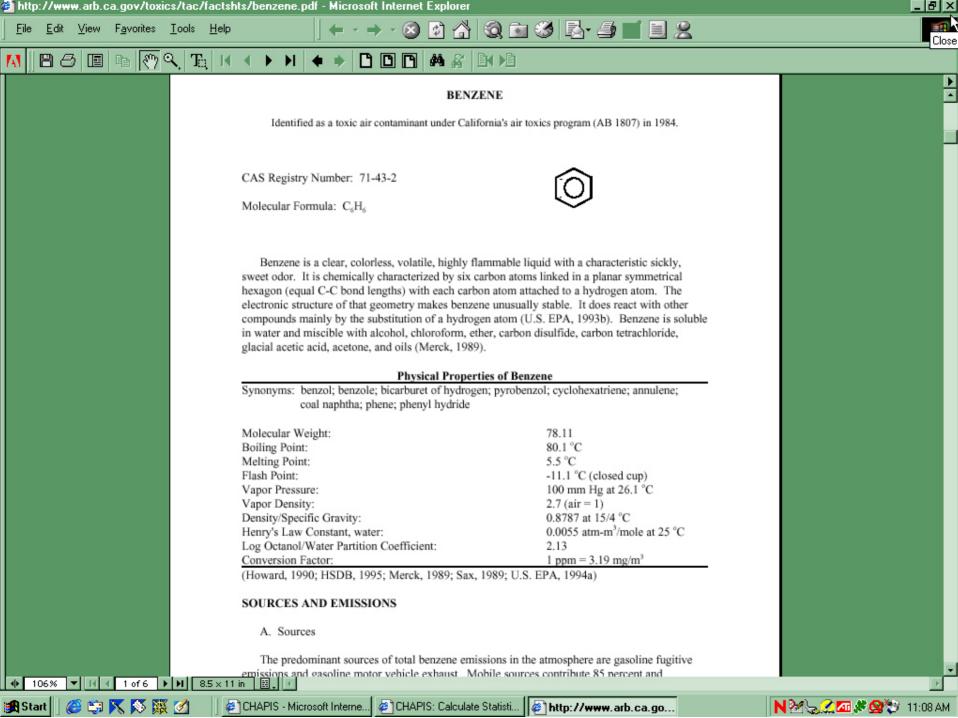


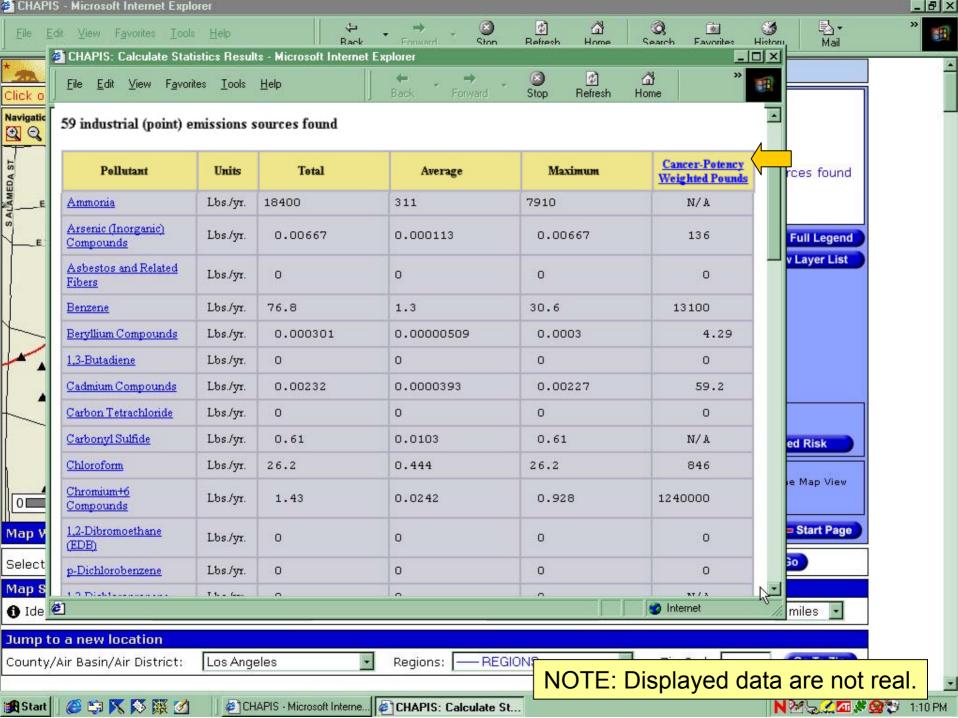


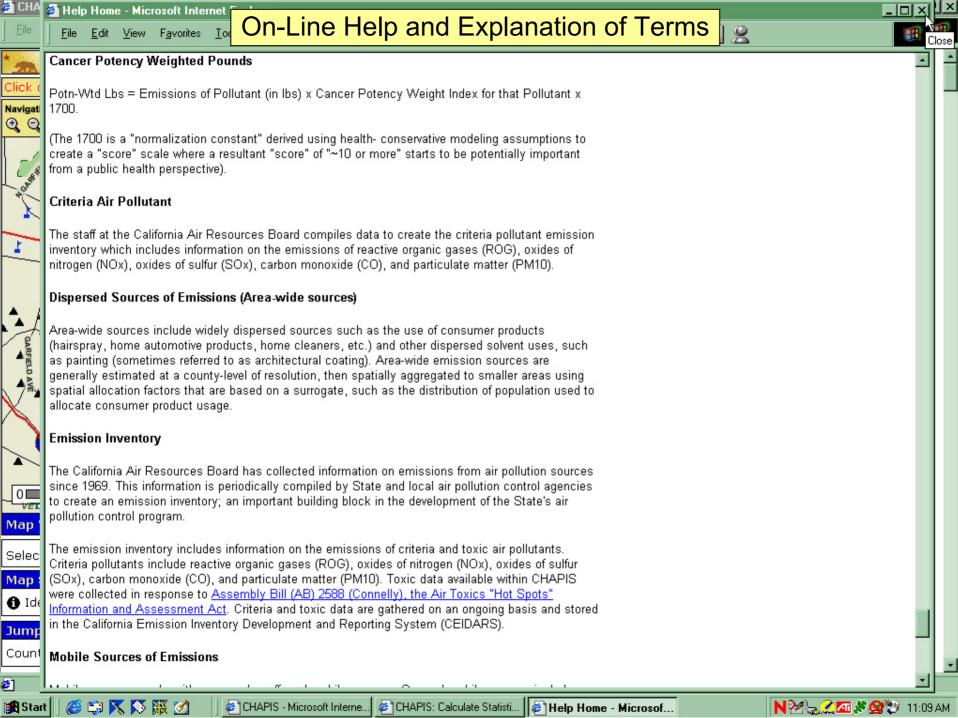


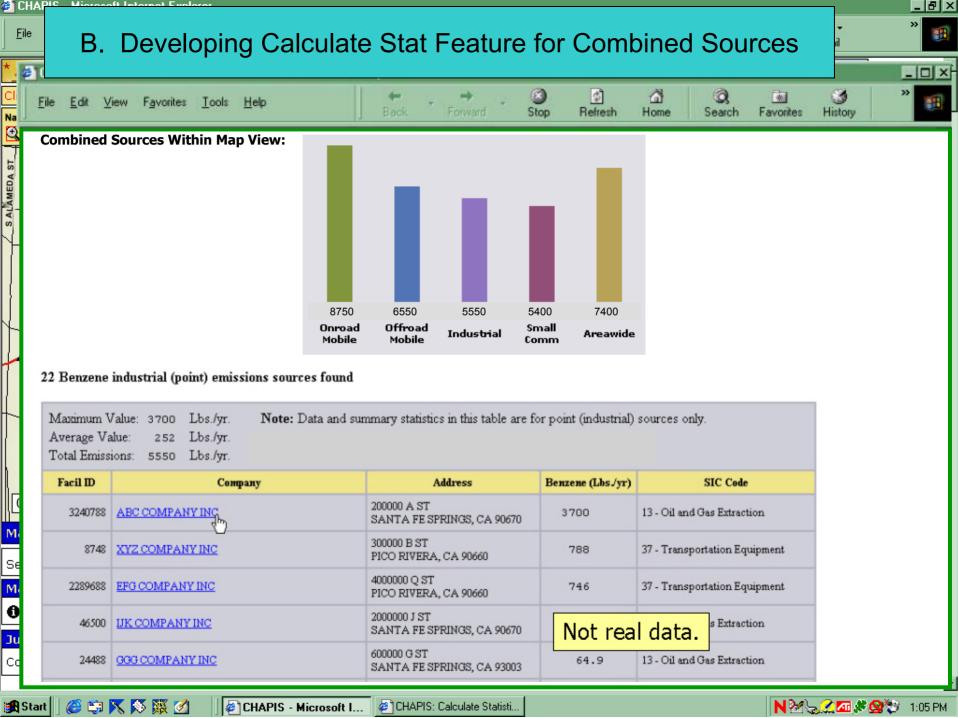


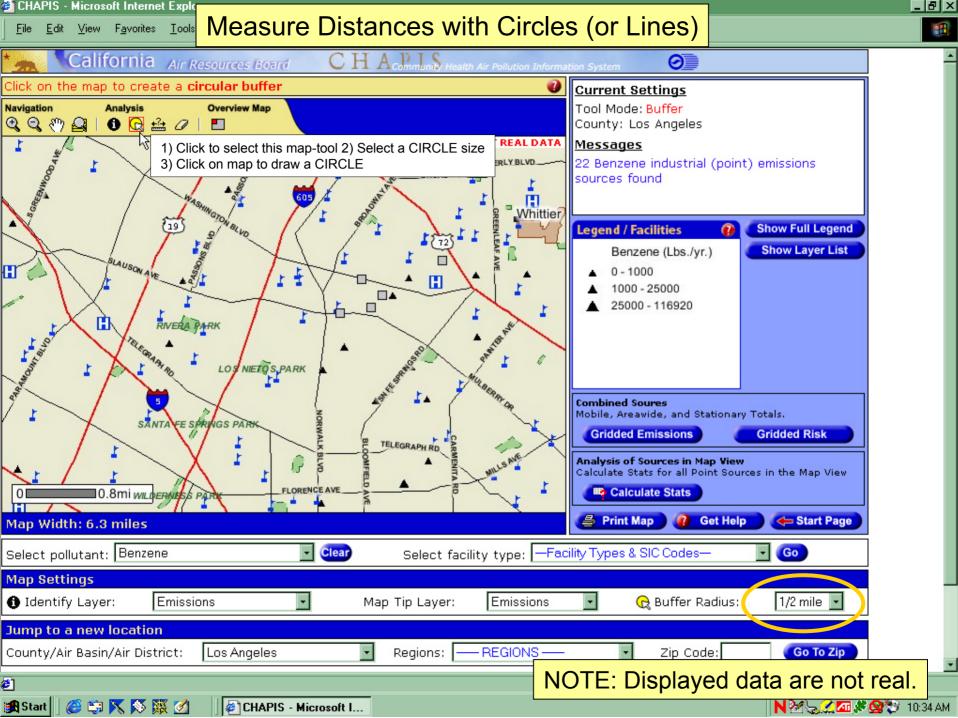


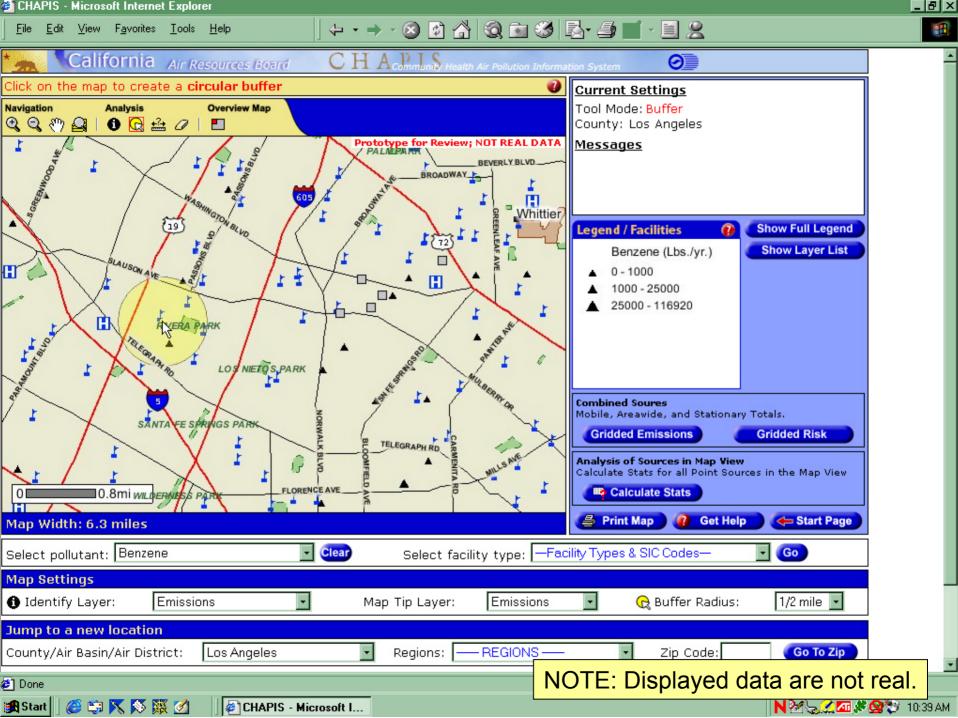


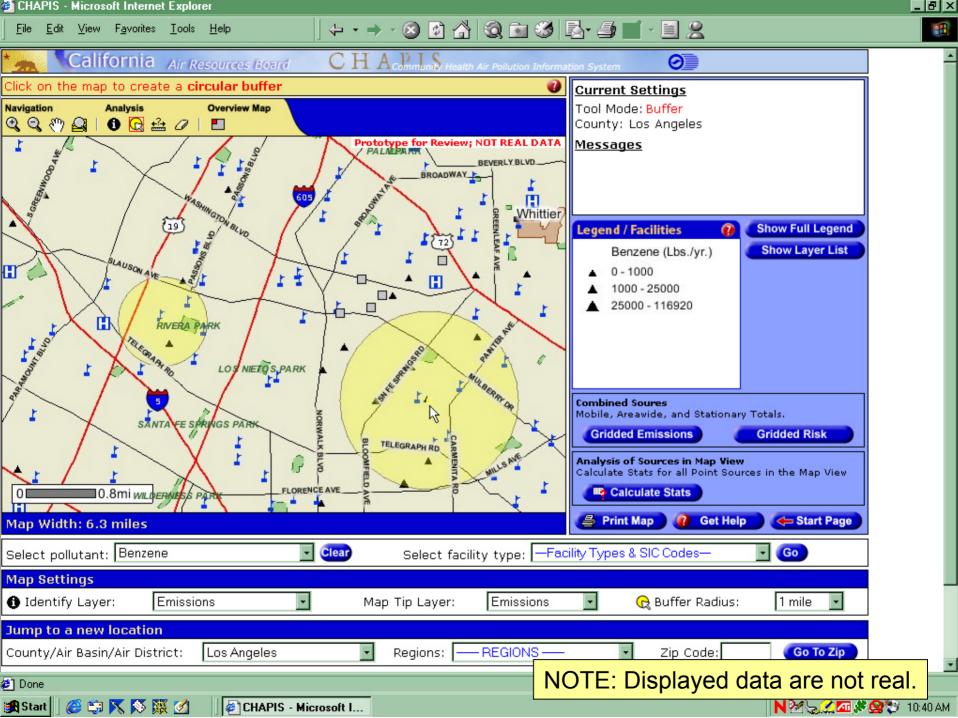


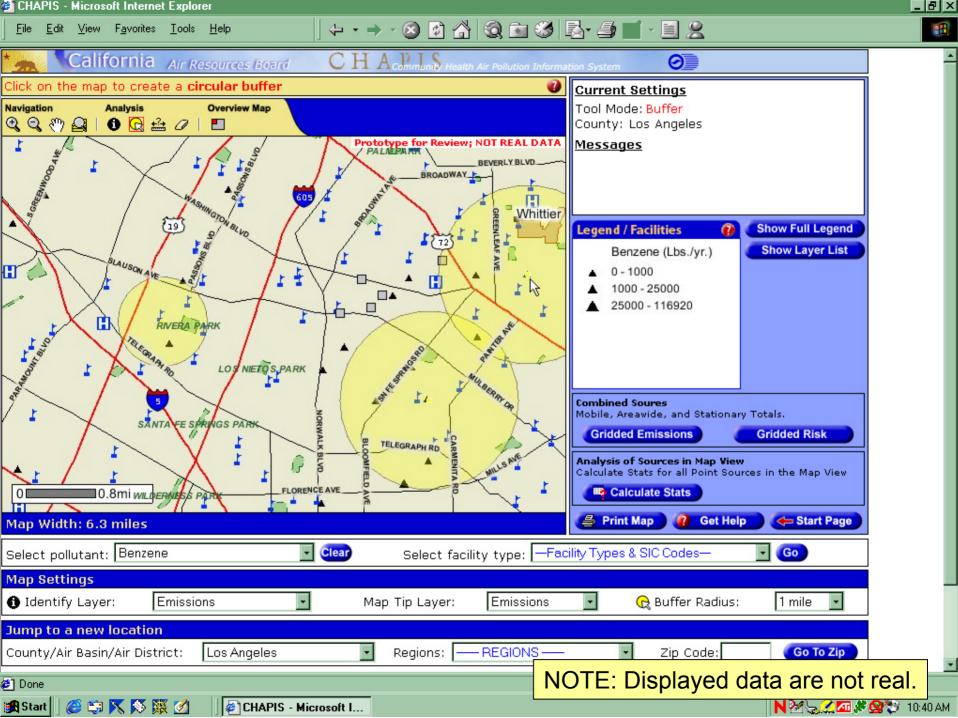


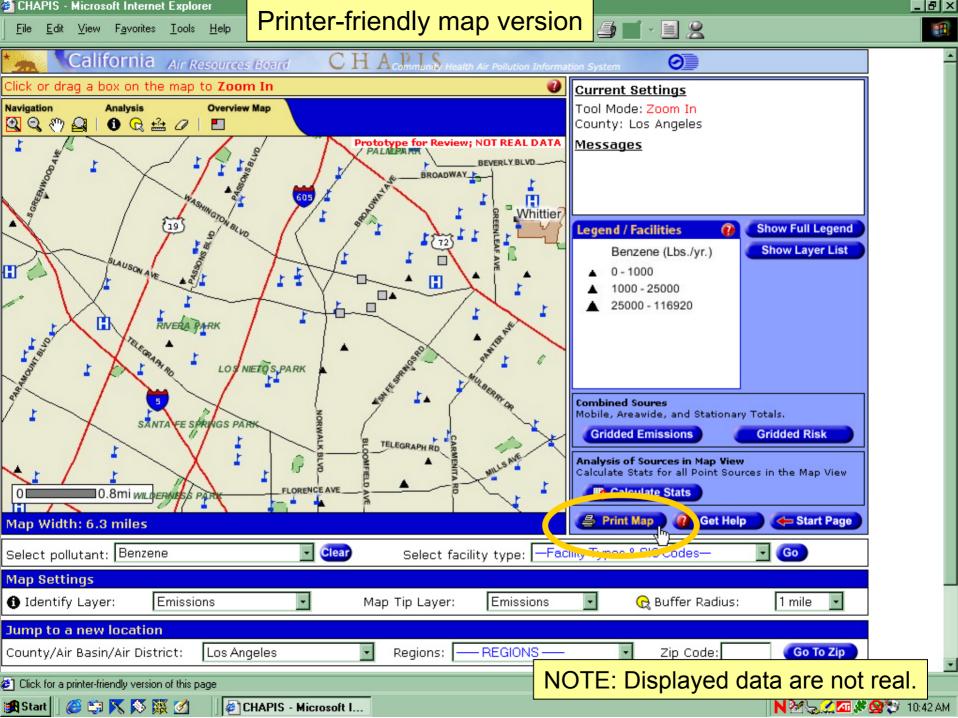


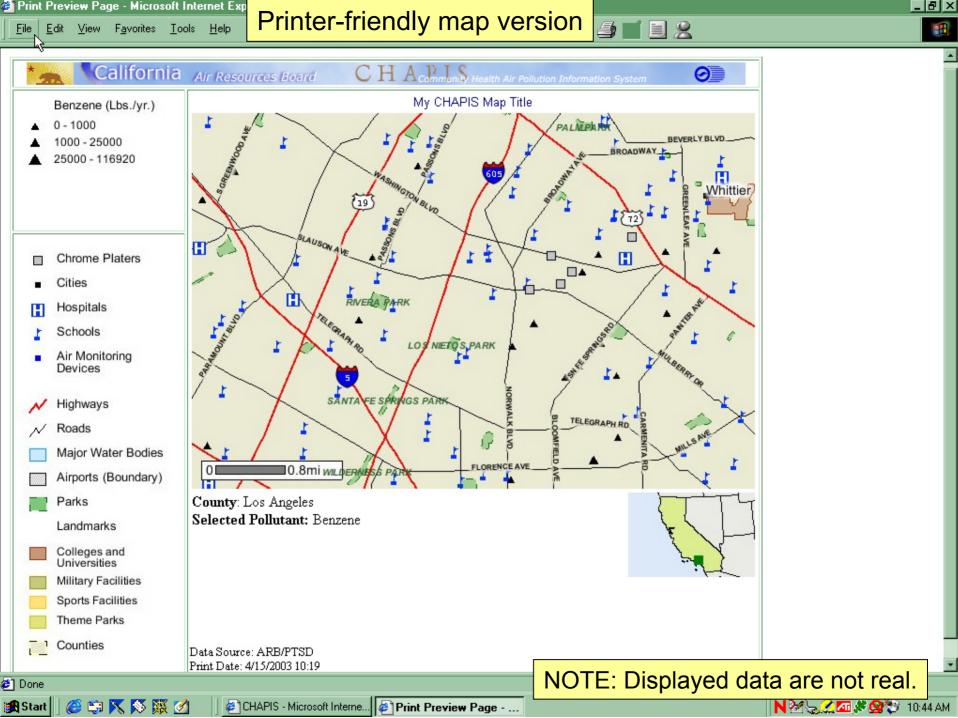


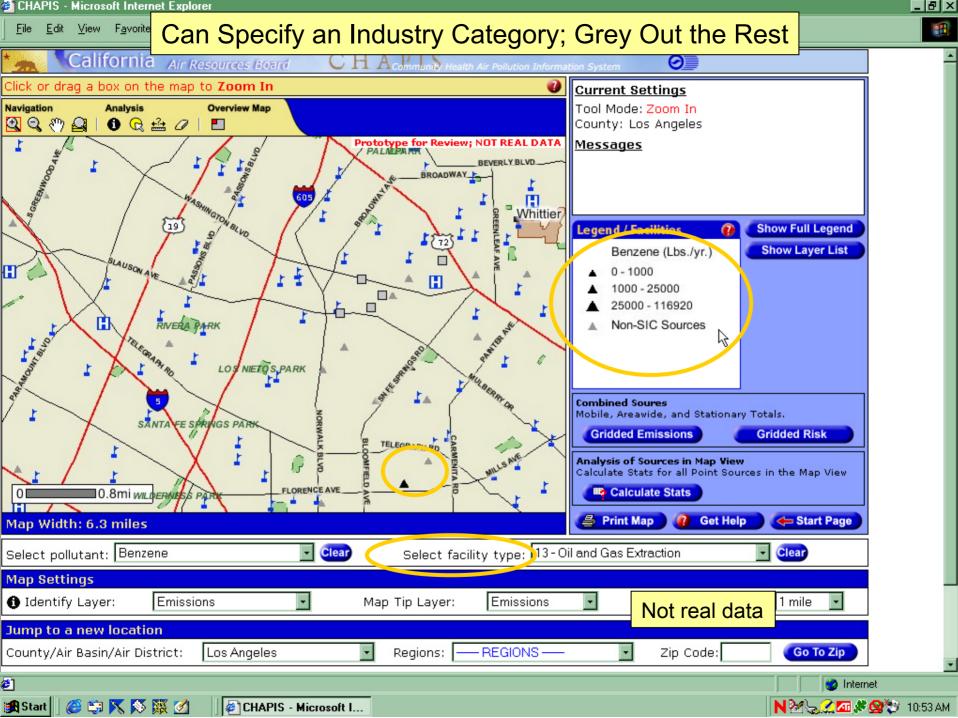


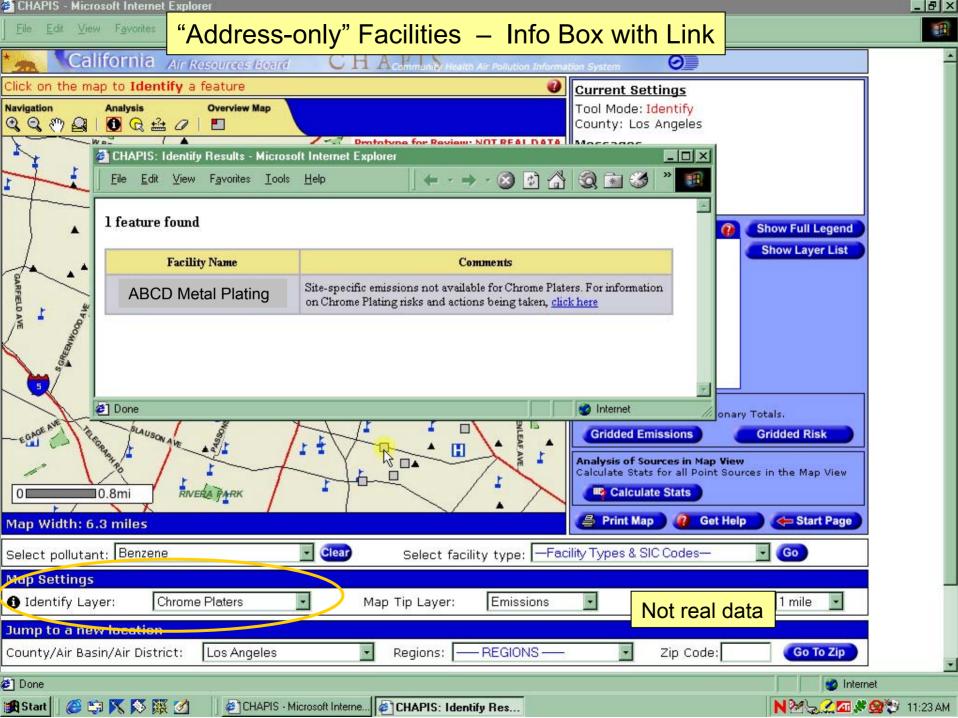


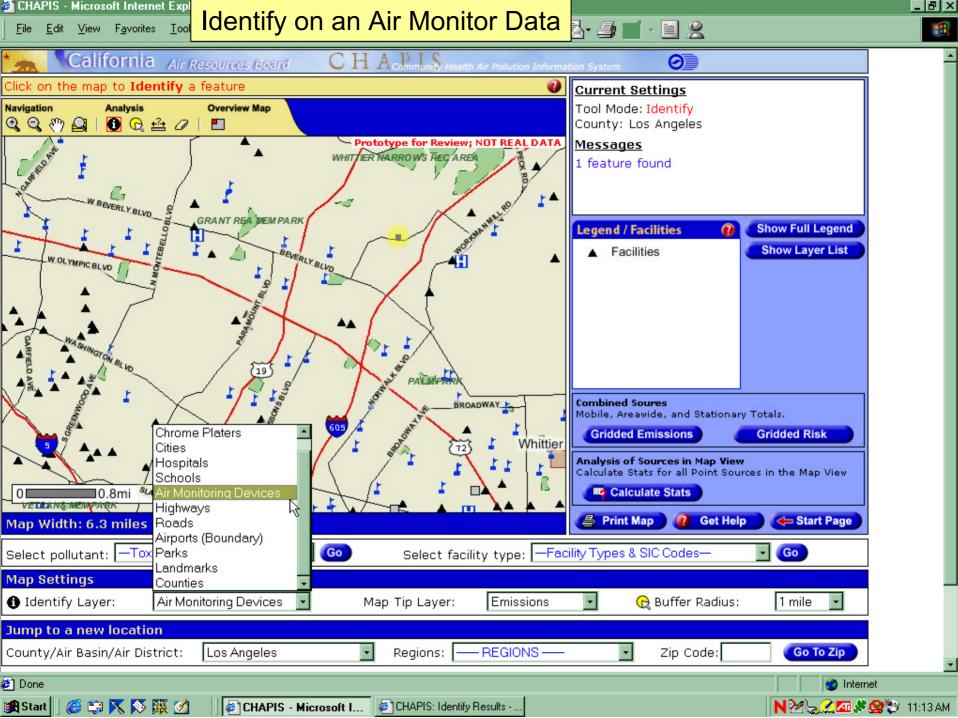


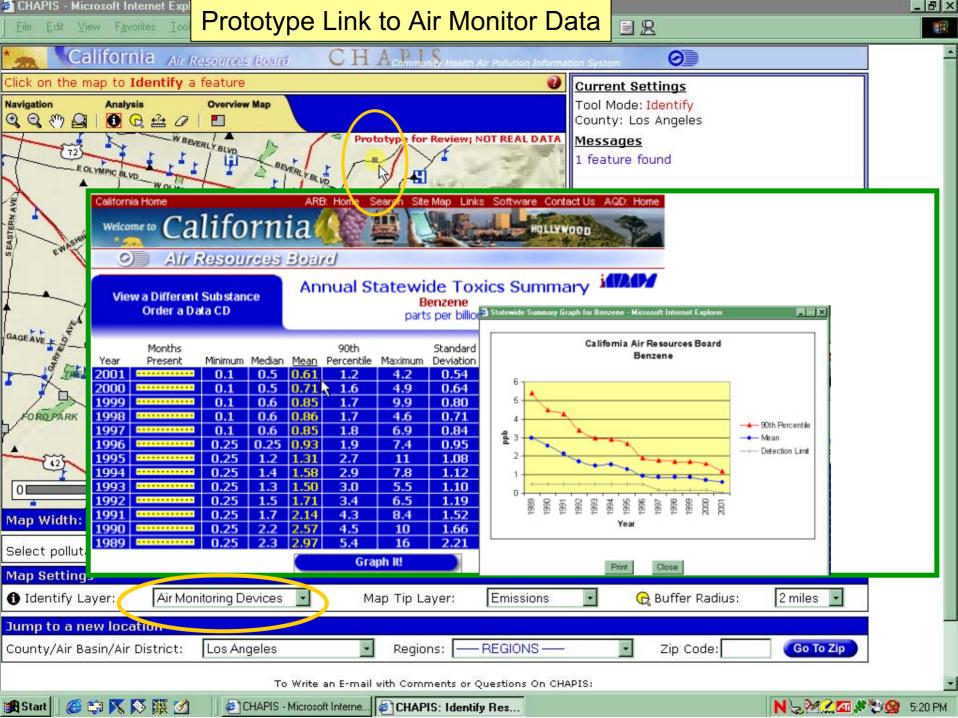






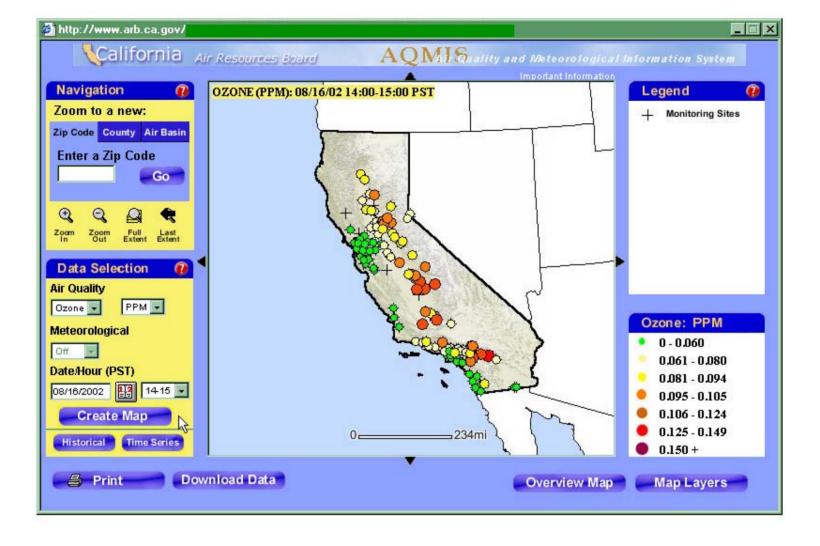






File Edit View Favi

Future Link to AQMIS: Real-Time Air Monitoring Data Map





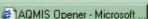








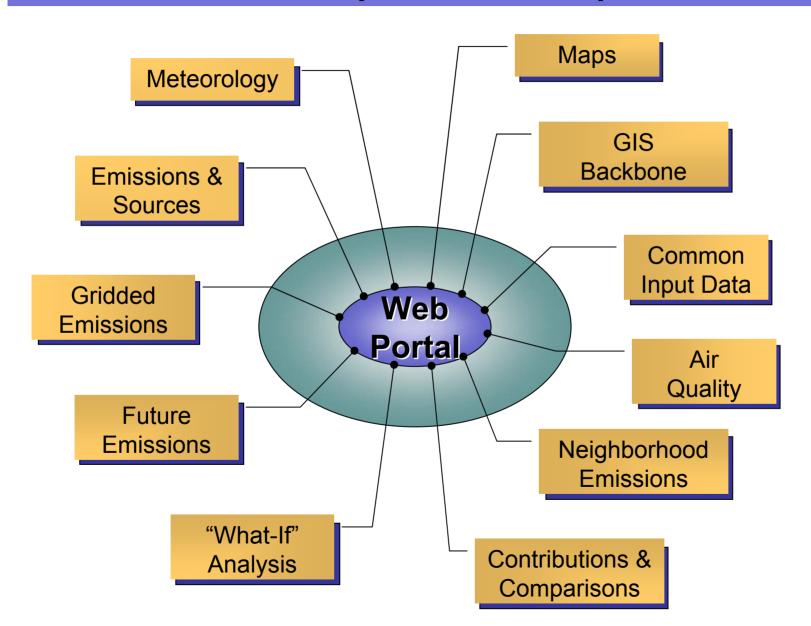






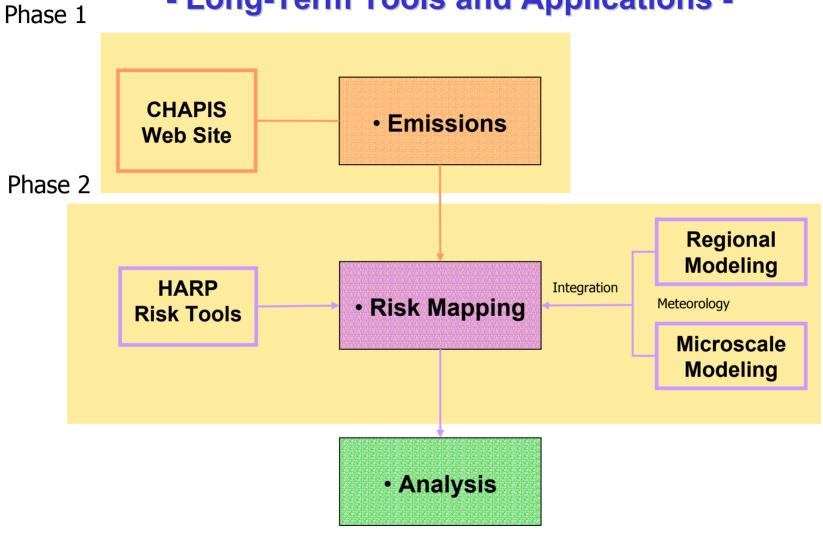


Vision - Air Analysis Site Capabilities



Air Pollution Impact Assessment

- Long-Term Tools and Applications -



- * CHAPIS: Community Health Air Pollution Information System (web-mapping tool)
- * HARP: HotSpots Analysis and Reporting Program (emissions + dispersion + risk modules)



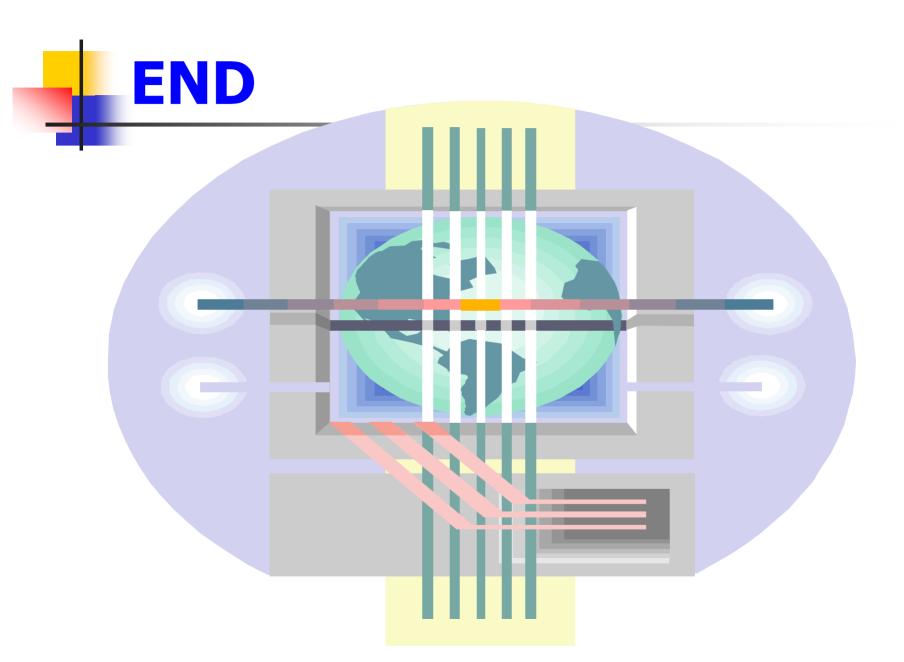
Summary: CHAPIS Visualization Tool

- CHAPIS Phase 1 helps users visualize and analyze emission data spatially
- Long-term goal: combine emissions, air monitors, modeling, toxic risk, and other data
- Data quality is key
- Communicate data -- promote involvement and improve decision-making



Acknowledgements

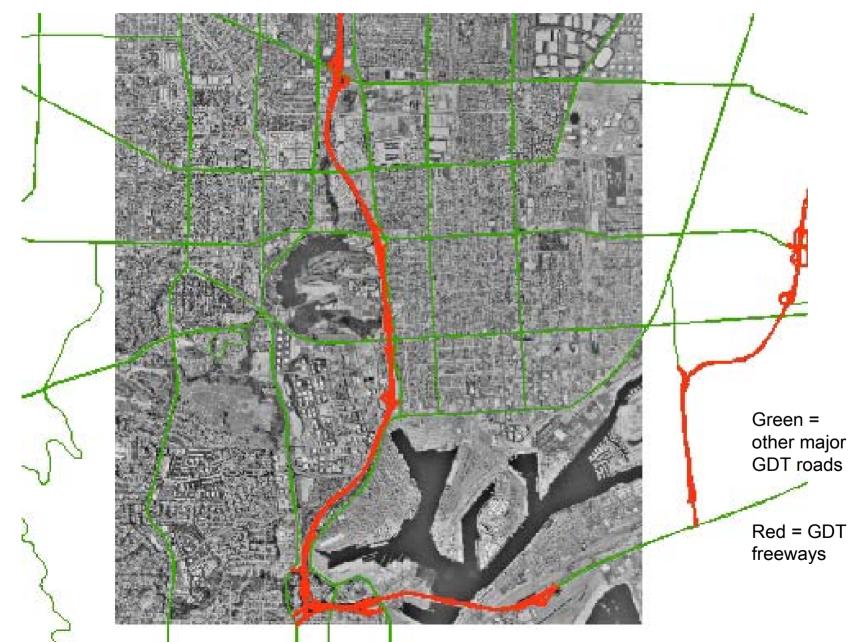
- VESTRA Resources, Inc. CHAPIS programming
 - David Marley, Mark Smith, Perry Rice
- Dillingham Software Engineering HARP program
 - Jeff Dillingham
- Web page support
 - Desktop Advantage; Chris Halm, ARB



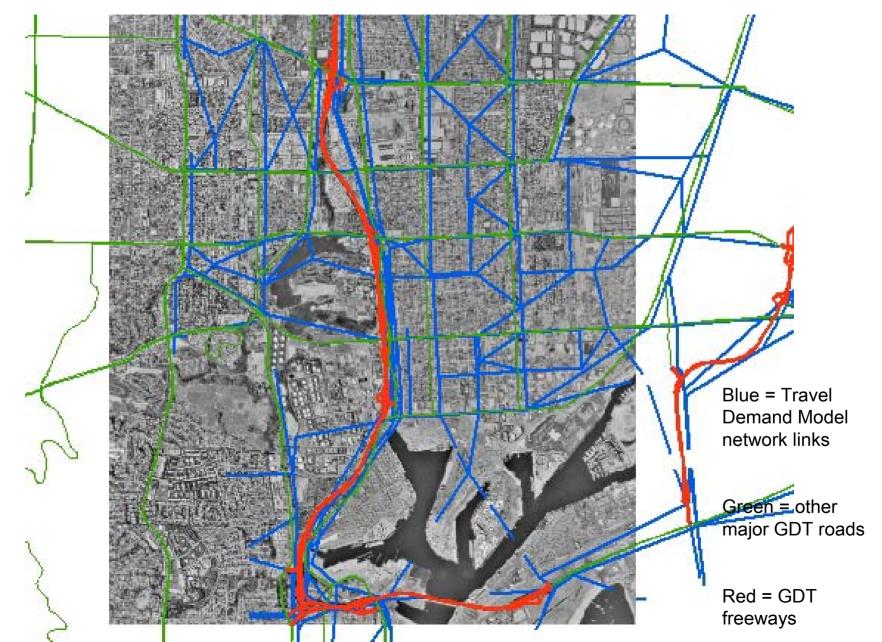
Ground-Truthing the Available Road Networks, Using Aerial Imagery



Ground-Truthing the Available Road Networks, Using Aerial Imagery



Ground-Truthing the Available Road Networks, Using Aerial Imagery





CHAPIS Design Considerations

- Support public diverse browsers, speeds
 - "Thin client" (no plug-ins or frames)
 - Adjusts for user's browser version, display resolution

- GIS tools for the Internet
 - Custom code on server; to allow simple client